E BOMBAY COURIER EXTRA.

SUNDAY, 13 AUGUST 1837.

…roops from Mocha 28th July arrived yester… at length brought us the June overland… opportunity we have received the *Times* of …d 1st June, and the *Herald* of the 29th …nd 1st June, and complete files of the …utor for the month of May. We have also …ssenger up to the 27th May and the *Malta* …4th of June.

…is Majesty which appears to have been …t for some time, had much improved. We …at on the 30th May the King was so much …e able to witness, from the corridor of the …the troops in the Home Park. Wind…

…ess the Princess Victoria, completed …24th of May, which seems to have …val in the British Metropolis and …om. Neither of the Houses of Par…ght there were splendid illumina… The following addresses were pre…nnesses the Duchess of Kent and …the Lord Mayor Aldermen and …f the City of London, to which …re returned: It will be observed …t makes a declaration that she had …rulty avoided all communication …ate.

…IGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

…or, aldermen, and commons of the …mon council assembled, approach…o offer our congratulations upon the …ur royal daughter the Princess Ale…ina attained the age of eighteen years …e for us to appreciate the feelings of …upon this joyful event; but we beg …gned hope that you may long witness …re and attention, bestowed in so ex… upon the education of your royal …piration and affections of a free peo…

…ess made the following answer:—

…or, aldermen, and commons, of the …

…my own feelings, I would abstain from …assure you, that my heart is filled with …n of all human events has vouchsafed …rwarded, far beyond what I deserve, …this epoch, so dear, to any paternal …al expressions of loyalty to our King, …n my child, and approbation of the …wn, but her up. It makes me feel, …rds more, as what I say on this oc… …e take a lively interest in the …ne [illegible] and as this is most probab… …of my life, I feel called on to do so. …ther part of my connection with …merely briefly observe, that any …umstances, and my duties oblig… …ent. But the Duke of Kent, at …l, at great personal risk, return… …child should be born and bred …

…any interest and myself …father and mine. We stood …and unknown in this country. I …language of it. I did not hesi… …my home, my kindred I, my …to that duty which was to be the …rare life. I was supported in the …the country—it placed its trust …Bill gave me its last act of con… …

…reat difficulty avoided all connec… …state, but if I have done so I …s on my daughter her duties to …the respect and affection of me …ther should be her first earth… …sovereign.

…ed at that age which now just… …nfident expectation that she will …execute the sacred trust which …r communicating, as she does …, she cannot but perceive that …of religion, knowledge, and the …ntry, the more orderly, industri… …opulation; and that with the de… …tional prerogatives of the crown …protection of the liberties of …

…he address from the lord mayor, …f the City of London, to her …ss Victoria, as follows:—

…ESS THE PRINCESS VICTORIA.

…ldermen, and commons of the …a council assembled, approach…e happy occasion of your royal …age of 18 years.

…ate with the liveliest satisfac… …ed from the excellent education …eceived under the exemplary …her, and in the full assurance …ur royal highness may be called …ontinue to afford an example of …d adorn the female character. …ntinue to live …niration and …

…ver:—

…my mother …

…ouring to …quence of …een ascer… …-Chief had …rragon, the …aken by as… …ulated. Our …as sanguin… …

…rdment of …difficult to …which is go… …the English …, every suc… …ndled into …magnified …e success …a advance …mmunica… …y the Car… …to British …delights to …Every at… …the Legion …disciplined …correspon… …aks of the …

"The foreign intelligence of the month as far, at least, as regards Spain possesses more interest than it has done for some time past. General Evans, in conjunction with Espartero has succeeded in taking Hernani, the place which a few weeks ago, was disputed with so much loss of life. Don Sebastian, the Carlist-Commander-in-chief abandoned Hermani on the approach of the Queen's forces. The frontier towns of Oyarzun, Irun, and Fontarabia were next reduced in succession, and the communications of the Carlists with France are impeded. Don Sebastian retreated to Arragon and was attacked at Huesca by Iribarren, who wished to draw him into the plain. The Carlists lost 400 men and Iribarren was wounded and one of his Generals killed. Don Sebastian was still at Huesca on the 26th ult:—some disturbances have taken place. In Barcelona, Reus, Tarrazona and Carthagena, attempts, it is said, were made to proclaim the Republic; but there is no doubt but that the Insurrection will be speedily suppressed."

Nothing occurred in the House of Lords worthy if notice until the 5th May when Lord Melbourne moved that the House resolves into a Committee on the Irish Municipal corpratious' bill. The Duke of Wellington made a long speech in opposition to the measure. He objected to the principle as well as to the details of the measure; but, proposed that before their Lordships should decide on it, they should wait until all the Government measures relating to Ireland, then passing through the Commons, were before them. He, therefore, moved the postponement of the Committee until the 9th of June. Lord Melbourne resisted the postponement of the Committee. He said he saw no reason for delay; for the measures referred to had no connection in any way with this. Lords Brougham and Lansdowne also spoke against the postponement of the Committee. Earl Ripow, Lord Fitzgerald, Earl of Roden and Earl of Wicklow supported the delay. On the division there were for the Duke of Wellington's motion—192—against it 115—Majority 77.

The great ministerial measure for the abolition of Church Rates came under debate on the 22d. The report of the Resolution carried in the Committee was then brought up and the House moved to agree to it. Mr. Andrew Johnstone objected to the relief of dissenters in the way proposed, and as an amendment, moved a resolution to the effect that funds which might be derived from the bette management of Church lands should be applied to religious instruction within the established Church. He however, subsequently, withdrew his amendment. The debate was adjourned and resumed on the 23rd when the House divided. The numbers were—for the Resolution 287, against it 282.—Majority 5.

On the 9th of May Lord Glenelg brought before the House of Lords, the Resolutions of the Commons on the subject of Canada, which were agreed to, without a division. Lord Brougham spoke at great length against the resolutions and was desirous that Ministers should adopt a more conciliatory course towards the Colony.

Sir Francis Head has been promoted to the rank of Baronet for his very able services, we presume, in upper Canada, and the manner in which he has endeavoured to prevent that division being inoculated by the same spirit of democracy and anarchy as the Papineaus have managed to inflict on the lower province.

The Westminster Election has terminated in the return of Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. O'Connor and [illegible] have exhausted every effort to induce the [illegible] ject the Honorable Baronet; he begged the [illegible] of justice to Ireland to do this.—Lord William Bentinck added the influence of his name, and Mr. T. Duncombe and Lord Robert Grosvenor issued epistolary documents for the same object.

Lord R. Grosvenor wrote from Leamington to express his consent to his name being placed on Mr. Leader's Committee, and enquired whether Sir Francis Burdett, was any relation of the Baronet of the same name who used to support Universal suffrage and Annual Parliaments.—Mr. Duncombe inquired of his old friend Sir Francis whether he would support certain liberal measures? The latter in reply referred him to his speech on the Friday previous reported in the Times.—Sir Francis at a meeting held at his house said he felt that the constitution was in danger, and that at the risk of severing many private friendships he would step forward to defend it.—The following was the result of the poll of the Electors.

For Burdett	3567
" Leader	3052
Majority for Burdett	515

Mr. Broadwood has been returned for Bridgewater in the Conservative interest by a majority of 58 over Mr. Sheridan.—And Mr. Denniston the Reform Candidate for Glasgow by a majority of 758 over Mr. Monteith on the Tory side.—Mr. Oswald had resigned on the failure of the firm at Glassgow of which he was the principal members. Mr. Marjoribanks M. P. for Hythe had accepted the Chiltren Hundreds, the reason assigned was the failure of an East India House at Liverpool of which he was partner.

Lord Foley has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire in the room of the late Lord Lyttelton.

On the 19th May, Sir John Cam Hobhouse stated that there would be an immediate distribution of the Burmese prize money.

The Earl of Durham has obtained the grand cross of the order of the Bath, which is stated to have been conferred upon him as a token of "approbation of the diplomatic "skill displayed by his Lordship is effecting certain ar- "rangements in a matter which at one time threatened se- "rious differences between England and Russia."

Colonel Chesney arrived at Alexandria on the 17th June with the mail dispatched from hence by the *Hugh Lindsay* last April, in a Greek Brig from Beyroot, and proceeded the next day in the *Scamandre*.—It is conjectured that the mail would therefore reach London in 21 days via Marseilles, so that we may not anticipate any answers to the letters transmitted by the Euphrates route by the July packet.

On the 25th May, a petition from Liverpool was presented to the House of Commons expressing the satisfaction of the petitioners that His Majesty's Government intended in conjunction with the East India Company to propose plans for the establishment of the steam communication with India via the Red Sea. It is stated that Lord William Bentinck would present on the 6th of July, petitions to the House of Commons on the subject of Steam Communication at which time it was expected that the Government and East India Company would declare the plan which had been agreed upon for consummating this most essential object.

The subjoined piece of intelligence will be very acceptable to those about to proceed to Europe overland.

In order to diminish the delays of quarantine health officers are to be stationed on board the New French Mediterranean Steamers, so that the period of restraint may commence from the moment of embarcation.

The Mercantile accounts from England are of a very gloomy complexion, and the proceedings in the United States were by no means calculated to allay the Commercial Crisis which has so long threatened on the side of America, and the disastrous consequences of which now begin to manifest themselves in the United Kingdom. The *Shipping Gazette*, May 23d informs us that the accounts, received from the manufacturing districts, are mournfully significant of the course matters are now taking. Six houses are announced as having stopped at Liverpool on the Friday and Saturday preceding—all connected with America, that there have been also several heavy failures in the Woollen trade at Leeds.—The *Shipping Gazette* says that it had avoided publishing the names, in consequence of some of the horses going out that they would be able to resume operations although it was feared that under existing circumstances this probability was but a forlorn hope. The following extracts from the *Morning Herald* will shew, what steps had been taken in the United States and how the Government there had acted, with the influence which these measures had in the City of London. It is stated that notwithstanding the unfavorable aspect of affairs in America the Bank Directors had resolved to continue their asssitance to those firms which had been supported by them.

"Very great excitement has prevailed all day throughout our commercial and monetary circles, in consequence of the last intelligence from America. The advices which we received yesterday were gloomy enough, but we regret to state that those received here to-day are infinitely more so. At 'change hours no regular files of American papers had reached the North and South American Coffee House, and no letters had been received by any of the commercial houses connected with the trade of the United States. The letters which are expected to-morrow morning (this day) are expected to throw a much stronger light upon the real state of commercial and monetary affairs in the United States; in the mean time the greatest anxiety prevails. Commercial failures are said to have fearfully increased in New York, New Orleans, and other Cities, with runs upon some of the banks, and the failure of the government deposit bank, the Dry Dock Bank, at New York, which stopped payment after paying away 100,000 dollars. There had been a run also upon the Mechanics Bank; and the banks in Buffalo county, had been interdicted by the executive from carrying on business. On the 8 instant, United States Bank shares were quoted at 98, which is a reduction of 12 per cent. from the first instant. Little was doing in the exchange on London; the rates rule from 10 to 12½, but specie was in demand at high prices. The Roscoe has brought 5,000*l.* on freight. A meeting of the holders of Chilian Bonds was held to-day, Mr. Robinson, M. P., in the chair to receive the proposals of M. Rosales on the part of the Chilian republic, for a compromise. Shortly, the Chilian Government agrees to acknowledge the arrears of interest to September next, as a portion of the national debts for which new bonds without interest, are to be offered. The original debt is to bear preference to those new pieces of [illegible]; but if any portion of the debt of the Peruvian govern[illegible]nt due to the Chilian government is received, it is to be re[illegible] new mock securities. After the 30th of September 1838, the interest upon the whole is to be reduced from 6 to 3 per cent. The government is to have liberty to redeem any portion of the debt up to 1845, and 10,000*l.* per annum to be remitted here as a sinking fund; and when the said original debt has been paid off the said 10,000*l.* is to be applied to the paying off the new bonds, with interest [illegible]ent. This interest is to enjoy the precious guarantee of the hypothecation of the tithes, and to be paid to the parties deputed by the bondholders. If the Chilian government delay these proposed payments, this agreement to be null and void. This attempt to evade the rights of the British creditors on the part of the Chilian government excited, most properly, the indignation of the chairman and of the meeting. So much for Chilian honesty.

"It was known at an early period of the day that there was a special meeting of the Bank directors in the Bank parlour; at 'Change time the court had not risen, and nothing whatever transpired as to the nature of their deliberations—deliberations, however, which must have been rendered infinitely more embarrassing from the increased gloominess in the character of the advices received to-day. As we have stated frequently before, the policy of the interference on the part of the Bank of England in favour of certain American firms, has always been questioned, and, on 'Change this afternoon we found that opinion to have gained very considerable ground. In the end it will be found that the bank direction have hitherto entertained but a very imperfect and shallow view of the state of commercial affairs in the United States. It has been rumoured with confidence that there is a disposition on the part of a portion of the bank direction to withhold any further assistance to those firms who have been supported by them. Should this be true it would only be another instance of the inconsistant character of the late proceedings of that body. High opinions now deprecate such a change in their policy. It is held that, having engaged to support certain firms, the bank are bound in justice to those houses as well as to the creditors, to see them through. The efforts of the bank parlour, in the first instance, should have been turned towards maintaining our home currency in a steady stateof equilibrium, whilst on the contrary in the vain hopeo being able to turn the tide of specie from the United States towards this country, they devoted their energies to assisting some of the monopolists of the American trade."

"Since writing the above it is stated that the bank direction have resolved to continue their sopport to the parties in question. This we merely give as a rumour."

"Great difficulty prevails to obtain advances upon the American Post Bonds, and, in consequence of the complicated state of American affairs, and the interests involved in them, the bankers exhibit much disinclination to make advances on them. The United States Bank Bonds are nominally 94½ to 95, and Morris's Canal Company, 98."

"Business in the foreign exchanges has been very limited, and in the quotations there have been no alteration of moment."

"The British funds continue firm, and these accounts have not at present affected them. Consols closed at 91 a ¾ money, and 91⅞ a ½ for the account. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent Reduced Annuities are 97¾ a ¼, and the New Three-and-a Half per Cents, 99½. Bank Stock is 206. India Stock is 260½. The premium upon Exchequer Bills and India Bonds continues firm at 35 37."

"The foreign market has been flat, but the fluctuations have been chiefly confined to Portuguese and Spanish bonds. Portuguese New Bonds closed at the reduced price of 47, and the Three per Cents at 29 a ¼. Spanish Bonds began at 23⅜ a ½, and closed at 23. Old Coupons have gone back to 49¾, Passive Bonds are 6; Chilian Bonds are 39¼; Colombian are 23½. Dutch Stock is 53⅛, and the Fives, 99⅛."

NEW YORK, MAY, 8.—I have no better news to tell than that which has gone from this country by the last three packets. The commercial storm is still raging, and the only difference is, that the apathy of despair has begun to succeed the excitement of alarm and wonder. As I anticipated, the committee of merchants has returned from Washington, after an interview of about 10 minutes with the president, and, as it is understood, a negative answer to their application, which was for a repeal of the specie circular, an extra session of congress to be held forthwith, and a renewal of the bonds given for duties, or, at all events, delay in the collection of them, has been given. Touching this last, Mr. Van Buren is reported to have said that he would consult the attorney-general, and do whatever he might be advised by that officer to be within his constitutional power; but on the other two points his negative was explicit and unconditional. Such is the result, as currently reported, and no doubt correctly. A public meeting is to be held this evening, at which the deputation will report their proceedings officially.

The trouble of the times are beginning to operate on our banks, and the boasted safetyfund system is now to endure its trial. The work began last week, with a run upon the Mechanics' Bank of this city, one of our oldest banking institution and in very high credit; caused by some reports that were flying about, of heavy losses sustained through certain extensive *shaving* operations, privately transacted by the president and cashier, which had terminated unfortunately. It was known that both these officers had resigned, and believed that their resignation was by request; and the morning after it was publicly announced, the president, Mr. Fleming, was found dead in his bed. A thousand rumours of suicide, enormous defalcations, terrible losses, &c., ran through the city, and all the holders of small amounts rushed to the bank and demanded specie. In the course of an hour or two, however, the coroner's inquest was announcing—apoplexy, caused by mental agitation; and the specie being readily handed forth to all claimants, the alarm soon subsided. The depositors left their amounts in bank untouched. The other banks offered to redeem the notes of the Mechanics' at their counters. The new president caused public notice to be given that the doors would be kept open two hours beyond the usual time to closing for the accommodation of the runners; and in short, the bank came out from the trial not only unharmed, but in higher credit than ever. Although the run was kept up till five p. m., the amount drawn was but about 14,000 dollars; whence you may judge that the individual sums must have been very small. It was known the next day that the surplus profits of the bank were more than sufficient to pay its losses; and its stock rose 10 per cent. So much for number one.

Number two was an injection laid suddenly by the chancellor, at the instance of the bank commissioners, on the three banks at Buffalo—not for suspicion of insolvency but for some, as yet unstated, violation of the charters. This was promptly met by the legislature, which, one Saturday (the 6th instant), passed a law, post haste, directing the immediate redemption of all the notes in circulation from the safety fund. And so that went off.

Number three was on Saturday—a run on the Dry Dock Bank of this city. The specie was handed out to [illegible]rs; but in the evening a meeting was held of the presidents and cashiers of the other banks, at which the affairs of the Dry Dock Bank were investigated, and the resolution was adopted *not* to sustain it.

This is not safety-fund bank, but [illegible] at the government depositories of the public money. The amount deposit by the [illegible] is said to be 300,000 dollars, which will probably be lost. The amount in circulation is not heavy. Its capital 600,000 of which 400,000 are [illegible] to be vested in real estate now, of course, much depreciated in value. So much for number 3.

Number four is at this moment in progress, in the shape of a dense mass of people assembled in Wall-street before the Dry Dock Bank, upon which the run is continued. They got a supply of specie somewhere else, other, on Saturday evening; for I saw the barrels coming in—and are making an effort, apparently, to keep on their legs. Perhaps they may succeed.

I do not hear of runs upon any of the other banks, though there is constant drain of specie from them by the timid holders of small amounts. This, however, so trifling as to attract no notice, and is counterbalanced by occasional deposits of gold and silver.

Among the latest failures is the well-known Arthur Tappan, noted for his zeal and perseverance in the cause of slavery-abolition. He has probably expended [illegible] dollars in that cause within the last 10 years. His debts are more than double his liabilities; but as with everything else that fails, he cannot convert them into money. The whole number of notable failures is now more than [illegible]—*Morn. Her. May*, 31.

The accounts from the trading districts are still gloomy. At Leeds, Manchester, Leicester, the [illegible] and Birmingham, great distress prevails.

The Princess *Helena* had arrived at Font[illegible] preparatory to her marriage with the Duke [illegible]. The Paris metropolis had been inundated with [illegible] and the King Louis Philippe having published [illegible] ty for political offences, every other considerati[illegible] the moment absorbed in the festivities and re[illegible] the coming nuptials. The preparations for the [illegible] had been made on the most magnificent scale.

Our correspondent at Alexandria informs [illegible] Steamer had just arrived with intelligence that the Morbus had broken out at Malta, in consequence the letters had been sent to the Lazaretto to be [illegible] and that the passengers no doubt would be put [illegible] rantine. This has created an unexpected delay, a reason we presume that our ble of Galigna[illegible] reach beyond the 27th May.

The Plague still continues at Constantino[illegible] ravages at Smyrna have much increased. The assumed so very malignant a type, that few attacked by it appear to have recovered

Among the Deaths we observe the following

Lieut. Genl. W. N. Cameron, H. E. I. Co's [illegible] Lieut. Col. Evelyn H. M. 2nd Life Guard Philip. Stewart.—Lieut. Genl. the Hon'ble W[illegible] Genl. Sir Alexander Hope by whose demise t[illegible] ment of Lieut. Governor to Chelsea Hospit[illegible] Colonelcy of the 14th Foot have become vacant

MONEY-MARKET and CITY INTELLI[illegible]

There was some flatness in the English [illegible] morning, probably arising from the increased [illegible] money, which is the more felt as the transfer [illegible] of the Consols and the New 3½ per Cents, w[illegible] morrow, previous to making out the warrants f[illegible] dividends. The depression of price was, how[illegible] any moment, and scarcely exceeded ¼ per ce[illegible] quer-bills were about 2s. lower.

This being the settling-day usual at the [illegible] month, money was also in demand in the fore[illegible] and was particularly wanted on Spanish stoc[illegible] which circumstance, combined with apprehen[illegible] next accounts from Spain, there was a fall in [illegible] about ¾ per cent. Portuguese bonds were a[illegible] but little business was done in them. The diss[illegible] the bondholders have experienced by the pro[illegible] Chilian Government seems to have paralyzed [illegible] tions in that stock, and not a bargain has been [illegible] day. The accounts from the United States, [illegible] they are, have not much diminished the confi[illegible] bonds of the Un[illegible]tates Bank, at least the [illegible]

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security has given way very little, they being quoted 94 to ¼. The Morris Canal Company bonds, however, are scarcely saleable.

The following were the quotations at 5 o'clock:—Consols for money 90⅞ to 91; Ditto, for the Opening, 91⅛ to ¼, Exchequer-bills, 34s. to 36.; Belgian bonds, 100 to ¼; Dutch 2½ per Cents, 53⅛ to ½; Ditto, 5 per Cents, 99½ to ¾; Ditto, New 5 per Cents., 99 to ¼; Portuguese 3 per Cents., 26¼ to ⅜; Ditto, 5 per Cents., 46 to ½; Spanish Active (with May Coupons), 22⅛ to ¼.

The proceedings of the Bank Directors are very anxiously watched, but nothing has transpired to show that they intend to deviate from the policy they have hitherto acted on, in consequence of the intelligence from New York. There is no doubt, however, that the arrival has caused them to hesitate and re-consider the applications which have been made to them. In their own immediate circle the understanding seems to be, that they will do all that is consistent with the safety of the establishment, and even incur some hazard, rather than now desert those houses which have hitherto depended on them.

Montreal papers to the 6th, and Quebec papers to the 3d of May, have been received. The *Montreal Morning Courier* of the 5th states, that the provincial Parliament would be further prorogued to June 19, and not then summoned to meet for the despatch of business. The *Quebec Mercury* of May 2 mentions that the branch of the British North American Bank had commenced business in that city on that day. The severe weather had broken up; the first steamer of the season had arrived at Quebec from Montreal.—*Times, June 1.*

LIVERPOOL, *Tuesday.*

COTTON-MARKET.—This being the Manchester market-day, we have had only a few buyers down; but the business done is to a fair extent, without any change in price. The market on the whole is quiet, but steady, and the sales are 2,000 to 2,500 bags.—*Ibid.*

The Mediterranean steamer, "Brazer," arrived on the 23d inst., bringing, however, no Indian mail. The passengers on board were:—Major, Mrs. and Miss Pinckney Major Dundas, Col. Robertson, Lieuts. Smith, Allen, and Crofton; Captain Higgens; Messrs. Godfrey, Southhouse, Wedderburn, Cresswell, Cary, Trenerry; Mrs. Milburn and Mrs. Trenerry. Our latest accounts are by the ordinary course of sea communication, from which we learn that the overland dispatches from August to November were then overdue, and would most propably be received all together very shortly after the date of the last, latter, early in February.—*Atlas 28th May.*

ALLOWANCES ON FURLOUGH.—By an Act of Parliament, passed last month, Company's servants on sick leave at the Cape and St. Helena, may draw their Indian allowances without returning to India for that purpose, as by the previous regulations they were compelled to do. Officers will continue to receive their Indian allowances until they finally quit India, and on returning they will commence drawing them from the date of arrival at any part of India. This will be a great convenience to officers of the Bengal Army, whose Regiments are on the North Western frontier, who will avail themselves of the facilities of the overland route *via* Bombay in both going to and returning from India.—*Atlas May 27*

SPECTATOR.—MAY 27.

Sir,——last week's general notice of the storming of Irun by the troops under Evans, detailed particulars have been received. The despatch of General Evans, though rather long for the room at our disposal, is subjoined, on account of its present interest. It will be seen that Fontarabia capitulated the day after Irun was entered; and that the French commander on the Pyrenean frontier, when the battle was over, took care of the wo[illegible] despatch is addressed to the Count Euchana, the General-in-Chief.

"Irun, May 10.

"Most Excellent Sir,—I have now the honour to report to your Excellency the final result of the operations of the last few days of the corps d'armée intrusted to my command. On the morning of the 16th instant, the two battalions of the rebels which occupied Oyarzun abandoned it on our approach to that town. The inhabitants, thus liberated, threw upon their gates. I left there a garrison of 700 men.

"The columns continued their march. In the after noon we invested and commenced the attack on the Fort deal Parque and the fortified town of Irun. The enemy's works proved strong; they defended them firmly. The artillery of the Legion were admirably served, but were of too light a calibre. The bravery of the troops, however, fought us through all difficulties, and particularly of the Rifles, Roy al Irish, and First British Regiments, under the gallant Colonels Fortescue, Cannan, and Shaw. Every street was doubly or trebly defended by lofty and mansive barricades almost every house was a fortification. For about twenty hours the contest continued with almost unabated ardour. At ten o'clock on the morning of the 17th the town was eventually stormed and carried. Nearly at the same time, the Fort del Parque surrendered at discretion to my Aides-de-camp Lieutenant-Colonels Shelly and Cottoner, at the head of some companies of the brilliant Princess Regt.

"At noon yesterday, the 18th, the fortress of Fontarabio capitulated. Colonel Shelley and Lieutenant Gurrea negotiated the capitulation with much address; and which was very convenient, as it might have cost us much time and many lives to reduce the place. I have placed garrisons in these towns; and have appointed Colonel Parreira, of the Infants Regiment, commandant of Oyarzun; my Aide-de-camp Colonel Lezama, and Colonel Iturriza, Governors of Fontarabia and Irun, till your Excellency's pleasure shall be known.

"The Brigadiers Chichester and Eitzgerald, who were principally engaged, I have to offer my warmest thanks. I also own my best acknowledgements to Brigadier General Rendon, commanding the vanguard division, and to the distinguished Brigadiers O'Donnell and Senta Cruz. Colonel de la Saussye was particularly forward and judicious in his exertions; as was Major Humphrey, of the Engineers. No one displayed more intelligence and intrepidity than Colonel Alexander Arbuthnot, in directing the forlorn hope which first penetrated into the town, and which consisted of the light company of the first British Regiment, under Lieutenant Pearce. This party was also led in a brilliant manner by my Aide-de-camp Lieutenant Colonel Wooldridge; by Major M'Intosh, Quartermaster-General's department, and Captains Hornbrook and Read, of the Engineers, and Atkins of the Rifles. I regret that Colonel Arbuthnot received a severe injury from a musket ball.

"General Seoane, though suffering from his wounds, came upon the field, and afforded me the benefit of his counsel and good judgment. It is with a peculiar pleasure I convey to your Excellency my expression of gratitude to General Count Harispe, Commander-in-chief of the French forces on his frontier, for his cordial and judicious assistance he is always proinpt to render her Majesty's army in this province. To General Nogues, the French second in command, I am also greatly indebted.

"The Sous-Prefect and other civil authorities were equally obliging in every respect. Our cannon and musket ammunition were nearly expended. The French ordance magazines were thrown open to us; hospitals were provided for us on the French territory by anticipation, and civil and military surgeons appointed to assist in attending the wounded.

"It was most gratifying to witness amid the great French people this sympathy of feeling in our sacred cause. But how could it be otherwise? Let the policy of Governments be what they may that which has with it the wishes of the enlightened of all nations will surely triumph. The good-will and zeal of Colonel de Senhiles, the Commissioner of the King of the French were on this as on all other occasion conspicuous and his assistance to [illegible] rations always readily afforded.

"To Colonel Wylde, his Britannic Majesty's Commissioner with the Spanish army, I need scarcely tell your Excellency that I have been on this as on many occasions deeply beholden. From this distinguished officer her Majesty's cause has constantly received, as your Excellency well knows, the most valuable and important assistance.

"I should not omit to mention the Deputy of Cortes, Don——Lugan, who was kind enough to accompany me on this service; and Lieutenant Bengon, commanding a battery placed on the road, within 150 yards of one of the principal gates, having been disabled by a cannon-shot. Senor Lugan immediately volunteered to take charge of the battery, under a very heavy fire. The science and bravery disploued in conducting it attracted general observation.

"The obstinacy of the rebels, and the number and strength of the obstacles, could only be subdued by a variety of personal and devoted exertion; and this is my apology for thus trespassing on your Excellany with so many personal details.

"I must not forget to mention also, for your Excellency approval, the gallant conduct of Colonel O'Connell, the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Legion; of Colonel Ross commanding the first brigade; of Colonels Herman and Mead, of my personal, staff; of Lieutenant-Colonels Hogg, Clarke, and Ebsworth, commanding the Eighth, Sixth, and Fourth Regiments; and of Lieutenant-Colonel Freestan, and Major Beron Pengold; also of the ability and skill of Dr, Alcock, the Deputy-Inspector, and the officers, Spanish and English, of the Medical department; and of Colonel Arbuthnot, commanding the second battalion of Light Infantry; of the brave Lieutenant-Colonel Bascaran and Lieutenant-Colonel Pintado, of the same regiment.

"Of Colonel Shaw, Captain How, Captain Wade, and the officers and men of the Artillery, I cannot too strongly express to your Excellency my high approval. There is no corps in her Majesty's army more efficient than this; and I can truly speak in equal terms of Colonel Wakefield and the gallant and excellent officers of the First Lancers.

"I cannot conclude without recommending to your Excellency's particular consideration Colonel Jochmus, the acting chief of staff of this corps d'armée, and Deputy-Quartermaster-General of the Legion, as an officer of very high and remarkable professional talent and qualifications.

"I have the honour to transmit this dispatch by my Aide-de-camp Lieutenant Colonel Esnudero, of Alava; whose good behaviour in this and various actions emboldens me to recommend him to your Excellency's protection.

"I have now only to express my hope that the execution of this duty which your Excellency has been kind enough to intrust to me may meet with your approbation.

God preserve your Excellency many years, &c.

"DE LACY EVANS, Lieut.-General."

No mention is made of the numbers of killed and wounded on either side in the above despatch, but the following list of killed and wounded officer is given; Colonel Wakefield, who was said to have been severely hurt, is not among them.

Captain de Burgh, Rifles, leg amputated.
Captain Bezant, Tenth Regiment, dead of wounds.
Captain Durie, First Regiment, dead of wounds.
Lieutenant Phelan, Rifles, both legs amputated.
Lieutenant Wheating, Rifles, killed.
Captain Hornsly, First Regiment, amputated shoulder-joint.
Major M'Duff, attached to Rifles, killed.
Lieutenant Dupont, First Regiment, right leg amputated, left wounded.
Captain Linton, First Regiment, severely wounded.
Major Atkin, Rifles, slightly wounded in the head.

The statement that the men of the Legion gave no quarter after Irun was entered, is partially contradicted in the following letter from Colonel Wylde, published in the *Chronicle*.

[illegible] taken by assault by the British Legion, about three hours since, after an obstinate resistance; the detached redoubt having surrendered at discreation about half an hour before, on perceiving that our troops had already penetrated into the town. I have great pleasure in bearing testimony on this occasion, not only to the bravery of the Legion, but to the manner in which they sustained the national character for humanity in sparing the lives of the garrison, nearly 400 of whom have been made prisoners, *and pleased in security*; in short, none were bayoneted except in the first rush into the town, between the first two barricades, notwithstanding the many and recent provocations the men of the Legion have received."

The expression "placed in security," implies, however, that the prisoners had been in danger, and must be taken as a confirmation of what we stated last week, that the officers protected them from the fury of the men. The *Phare de Bayonne* says.—

"The town was delivered up to a frightful pillage; the English rushed pellmell through all the streets of which they were masters, and destroyed and killed without pity all that came under their hands: more than 150 men were bayoneted in this manner. General Evans, General Chichester, and all the officers of the English Staff, made strenuous efforts to stop the effusion of blood, and, *at the risk of their own lives*, succeeded in saving 300 prisoners, whom the officer nobly protected sword in hand."

At the Fontarabia, 270 men and 13 officers were made prisoners, and seven pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the victors. It appears that Fontarabia was strongly fortified, and might have been defended; but it is said that the garrison were disgusted at the desertion of them by Don Sebastian. Considerable uncertainty still prevails as to the movements and intentions of the Don. According to a telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, he crossed the river Arragon, at a place called Galiscienzo. He is pursued by Irribarren; but such is the disorganized state of Spain, that there is reason to apprehend the Carlists have only changed the seat of war, and that the insurrection may be kept up in Arragon or Catalonia. One reason for the abandonment of Navarre and the Barque provinces, is the difficulty of getting supplies of provisions and ammunition; for it seems that recently the French Commanders have been instructed to execute the Quadruple Treaty with fidelity. The last accounts from Evens mention that he had joined Espartero at Hernani.—*Spectator, May 27*

TIMES,—JUNE 1.

Our Bayonne correspondent says, that General Buerens had, on the 22d ult., marched from Tudela for Saragossa, where he must have arrived on the 24th. The Captain-General of Arragon had taken efficient measures for protecting Lower Arragon from the invading expedition, and preventing its junction with Cabrera. A report was in circulation that Don Carlos had arrived at Zubiri at the head of four battalions. The mail had not arrived from Saragossa for two days. The lines at Hernani exhibited no symptoms of an approaching movement.

The Barcelona journals of the 19th ult. received in Paris prove the continuance of tranquillity in that city up to that date. Baron de Meer is stated "to be preparing "to attack the Catalonian rebels, apparently intent upon "besieging Bergd." The same journals furnish favourable intelligence from Velencia. "The Queen's troops had "encountered the rebels under Cabrera and Forcadell. "The contest was of a sanguinary description; a portion "of the insurgents had been defeated, and the rest forced "to retire." The Carlist were using the utmost exertions to prevent the recapture of Cantavieja by the Queen's troops.

We shall here observe that the doubts thrown by the *Journal du Commerce* on the news from Barcelona of the 24th, published by an evening paper of Monday, the 29th are founded only on the fact that it takes more than *five* days for the transmission of intelligence between the above-named city and Paris in the ordinary way.

Printed at the Courier Press, by SORABJEE DORABJEE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017